

BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

Liberal Federation was held at Norwich to-day, and presided over by Dr. Robert Spence Watson, who moved the following resolution: "That this Council of the National Liberal Federation, representing more than 700 Liberal associations in England and Wales, respectfully tenders its congratulations to her Majesty, the Queen, on attaining this, the sixtieth year of her reign; gratefully recognizes with loyal appreciation her constitutional practice, her ever-ready sympathy, and the gracious influence of her person, and earnestly hopes that she may long be spared to witness peace throughout her empire and the continued progress of her people."

PARLIAMENT ON THE SUBJECT.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke (Liberal) asked whether a blockade of the ports of Crete had been declared by the Powers, and whether Germany had declined to employ her forces in the interior of the island.

A GREEK SCHOONER SUNK.

The Victim of an Austrian Gunboat—Hessia Said to Be Arranging to Land Troops in Macedonia.

Mr. John Morley (Liberal) asked whether Greece had been invited to accede to the terms of the identical note of the Powers before the blockade of the ports of Crete was instituted.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, replied that the British Minister at Athens, Mr. O. H. Egerton, had been instructed to notify the Government of Greece that a blockade of Cretan ports would be instituted.

In reply to Sir Charles Dilke's other question Mr. Balfour said he had no information that Germany had declined to send troops to Crete. Germany thoroughly agreed with the policy of the Powers.

Mr. Morley asked if this technical notification was what M. Meine, the French Premier, referred to in his recent speech in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Balfour: I don't know. I must say that it is not satisfactory to answer questions put by gentlemen who embarrass the government as much as they can by questions inside and outside of the House. (Loud cheering by the Conservatives.)

Sir William Harcourt, amid Liberal cheers, protested against Mr. Balfour's censuring opposition members who sought legitimate information. He then proceeded to say: "Lord Salisbury referred to Premier Meine's speech, and we must have an answer thereto. That reference made in the House of Lords, contains only information which has been given to the House or to the country. (Cheers.) I again ask, M. Meine having stated that Greece would be invited to accede to the terms of the note of the Powers, whether the ports of Crete would not be blockaded, for the number of European troops in the island increased until Greece had been again notified, whether that has been notified, whether that has been notified in the House."

Mr. Balfour refused to make any explanation concerning M. Meine's speech, and said that if Sir William Harcourt wished to move a vote of censure on account of his refusal, let him name the day. (Conservative cheers.)

ITALIAN TROOPS FOR CRETE. ROME, March 18.—The Italian warship Eridanio, with 60 troops on board, will start for Crete to-morrow.

BLOCKADE TO BEGIN SUNDAY. LONDON, March 18.—The blockade of the ports of Crete by the warships of the Powers will begin next Sunday morning, and that the foreign admirals have agreed to the blockade before that time; from Cretan waters will be employed to compel their departure.

FRENCH TRANSPORT AROUND. TOULON, March 18.—The French transport ship Auvergne, having on board troops, arms, stores, and other supplies, is to start for Crete, and it has been necessary to land the men and stores in order to float her.

GOVERNORSHIP OF CRETE. PARIS, March 18.—The Echo de Paris publishes a rumor that the governorship of Crete will be offered to the Duke of Orleans, who is in Abyssinia, at the head of an exploring expedition.

GREEK SCHOONER SUNK. VIENNA, March 18.—The government has received advice that the Austrian gunboat Sebenico has sunk a Greek schooner with a cargo of munitions and a number of crew members on board. The Sebenico, under orders from the British admiral commanding the British squadron in Cretan waters, was patrolling off Cape Dia, Crete, when the schooner was seen, and the insurgents on board in reply opened fire upon the Sebenico; whereupon the latter turned her guns on the schooner and sunk her.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR MACEDONIA. ATHENS, March 18.—It is reported here that Russia is arranging to land troops in Macedonia.

DISCOURTESY TO GREECE. LONDON, March 18.—A news agency here is authority for the statement that the charge d'affaires, M. J. D. Metaxas, visited the Foreign Office, and was waited for a long time, though unsuccessfully, for an interview with Lord Salisbury.

The Daily Chronicle this morning gives prominence to an article on the "Discourtesy to Greece," in which it is stated that the charge d'affaires, M. J. D. Metaxas, visited the Foreign Office, and was waited for a long time, though unsuccessfully, for an interview with Lord Salisbury.

The Daily Telegraph, referring to the incident, says that, in response to inquiries made at the Greek legation, it is stated that the charge d'affaires, M. J. D. Metaxas, visited the Foreign Office, and was waited for a long time, though unsuccessfully, for an interview with Lord Salisbury.

NOTIFICATION TO CRETANS. CANEA, March 18.—The admirals commanding the British fleet in Crete have issued a proclamation stating that a blockade of Crete would begin at 8 o'clock on the morning of March 19th. The proclamation states that no Greek vessels would be allowed to enter the ports of the island, and the vessels of other nations desiring to enter must first obtain permission from the admirals.

PROPOSED AUTONOMY FOR CRETE. CANEA, March 18.—The proclamation issued by the foreign admirals, announcing the conditions under which autonomy will be granted to Crete, promises the Cretan people that the Powers intend to establish autonomy in the island, and that the blockade will begin at 8 o'clock on the morning of March 19th.

It has been decided that the foreign troops, who are to be landed to carry out the purposes of the Powers, shall be located at different places in Crete, and the British troops will be stationed at Sitia and Spinalonga, at the German at Suda Bay and at Canea. It has not been stated where the Austrian and Italian forces will be placed.

SKOUZES ANNOUNCES BLOCKADE. ATHENS, March 18.—In the Bulletin of Affairs, an announcement of the Foreign Affairs, announced that the foreign admirals in Cretan waters had issued a proclamation stating that a blockade of Crete would begin at 8 o'clock on the morning of March 19th.

It was once more offered to the museum, but they would have none of it at that figure. The British Museum, however, which was believed to be the biggest price ever paid for a medal. Now comes the final purchase of the same Juxon medal for £70, and the buyers are the trustees of the British Museum. In less than twenty-five years what the museum could have bought for £50 they had to pay £80 for.

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BRITISH LIBERAL FEDERATION. Resolution of Congress to be adopted at the Victoria Place Hotel. LONDON, March 18.—The annual meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation was held at Norwich to-day, and presided over by Dr. Robert Spence Watson, who moved the following resolution: "That this Council of the National Liberal Federation, representing more than 700 Liberal associations in England and Wales, respectfully tenders its congratulations to her Majesty, the Queen, on attaining this, the sixtieth year of her reign; gratefully recognizes with loyal appreciation her constitutional practice, her ever-ready sympathy, and the gracious influence of her person, and earnestly hopes that she may long be spared to witness peace throughout her empire and the continued progress of her people."

MAN LIVES LOST.

THE STEAMER ST. NAZARE WRECKED OFF HATTERAS.

ONLY FOUR PERSONS SAVED.

All the Rest of the Eighty-Two People on Board Supposed to Have Perished—Terrible Suffering.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Augustin Forget, the French-Lin's agent at this port, has made the following statement of the disaster to the steamer St. Nazaire, as he learned it from Captain Berri's disconnected remarks: "The St. Nazaire encountered a tempest when forty hours out from New York for Port au Prince. The steamer had made about 250 miles from the port, and was somewhere off Hatteras."

"Heavy seas swept the steamer continually from Sunday afternoon till midnight. They poured down the hatches and put out the fires in the engine-room, rendering the vessel helpless. Captain Jaquenau ordered the boats, seeing no other hope. Four boats were launched, only to be crushed against the ship. In a momentary lull the other four boats were launched in the lee of the wreck, and all on board crowded into them."

"The boat in which Captain Berri got contained thirty-seven persons, all told, including a woman and four children. Berri took command, and ordered signal lights carried for the other boats to follow. The four boats parted company, however, almost at once, and Berri never saw trace of the other three after the wreck. Every body worked hard to keep the boat's head to the waves, and all suffered most intensely through the first night. Some froze to death, and others jumped overboard. Captain Berri has only a hazy recollection."

Alphon Dumois, one of the passengers on the St. Nazaire, was a brother of Hippolyte Dumois, head of the city of Dumois, near the mouth of the river. Ramon Jimenez, another of the passengers, was the head of the firm of R. J. Jimenez & Co., contractors and engineers, also of this city.

Forget furnished a complete list of the passengers and crew who were in the vessel when she left. There were but eleven passengers in all on the ship, but the crew-list numbered seventy-one men. The names of the passengers are as follows: A. Dumois and L. Dumois, of San Domingo; Ramon Jimenez and Pina Fuenzyna, and Sarolle, of Port au Prince, and Mr. and Mrs. Juan de Dios Tjanda and four children, of New York. Some of the officers of the vessel were white men. The rest of the crew were colored. Captain Berri was a passenger, although not on the list. He is an officer of the steamer company. The four survivors were picked up by the schooner Hilda on Sunday afternoon, about ten miles off Fenwick Islands. Four dead men were in the boat with the four living.

The admiral, in command of the fleet, gave an opinion as a naval expert of the needs of the marine service.

Herr von Kardoff (Free Conservative) advocated the granting of the extra credits in the form demanded by the government. Herr Mueller, of Fulda, stated that the party of the Centre was united in favor of the extra credits, and sums demanded by the government, and that he considered this fact as settling the fate of the government's proposals.

TRANSVAAL-FREE STATE UNION. It is Stated That Such a Federation Has Been Decided On.

CAPE TOWN, March 18.—It is stated here, on what is regarded as good authority, that, as a result of the visit of President Kruger, of the Transvaal, to President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, a federal union of the two republics has been decided upon. Such a union is regarded here with much concern, as it would seriously complicate the situation.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED. LONDON, March 18.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Capetown confirming the report that a union between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State has been decided upon, and that the dispatch adds that so many further stages attend the question that the statement must be taken provisionally, even if it is correct.

MARINE DISASTER FEARED. Dutch Steamer and a Hundred Persons on Board Thought Lost.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch from Lloyd's agent at Brest says that it is now generally feared that the Dutch mail steamer Utrecht, which sailed from Rotterdam, February 28th, for Batavia, Java, has foundered in the vicinity of Usbant, and that the hundred persons she had on board are lost.

The Utrecht, a steamer of 1,000 tons, was built at that place a week ago, and reported at the time, includes photographs of the officers of that steamer, and a number of life-boats and cabin-doors bearing the name "Utrecht."

JACKSON AND WALLING. Their "Confessions" Contradict Their Sworn Statements.

CINCINNATI, O., March 18.—Jackson and Walling to-night submitted their "confessions" to the persons with whom they had "exclusively" arranged for their presentation to the public through the press to-morrow. Governor Bradley, on hearing that the alleged confessions were ready, insisted on considering them as such, and the confessions covered six pages and Walling's, three. They do not deny being implicated in the causing of the death of Pearl Bryan, but claim that her death was accidental, and not intentional, as they had been told. The death resulted from an overdose of an opiate administered preparatory to an intended operation. A third person is mentioned. It is said Governor Bradley will not reply to either man, as their "confessions" to-night directly contradict their sworn statements during their trials.

The Juxon Medal. The high price of £70 was recently paid for the Juxon medal. This was the medal which L. J. gave to Bishop Juxon on the day of his beheading. The history of this medal, as to the efforts made by the British Museum to possess it, is remarkable. After passing through various owners, it came about the middle of the century into the hands of a Mr. T. H. A. Covert Garden dealer in coins, who paid £20 for it. It was offered to the museum at an advance of £20 pounds, and was declined. It was next disposed of to a Mr. Cuff for £40, and was sold to the museum for £50. It was once more offered to the museum, but they would have none of it at that figure. The British Museum, however, which was believed to be the biggest price ever paid for a medal. Now comes the final purchase of the same Juxon medal for £70, and the buyers are the trustees of the British Museum. In less than twenty-five years what the museum could have bought for £50 they had to pay £80 for.

THE TRAINED NURSE.

A VOCATION ATTRACTING LARGE NUMBERS OF GENTLE WOMEN.

Indispensable Services She Renders. The Difficulties She Encounters—Her Best—Some Early Examples.

(New York Evening Post.)

Those in a position to judge, say that more gentlemen have entered the schools of nursing during the last five or six years than ever before, and that the education, refinement, and delicate discrimination of a lady are coming to be more and more demanded as indispensable qualities in the trained nurse. The trained nurse is now accepted as so natural and essential a complement of life, that it is a matter of wonder how the world ever got along without her.

There is still a ghost of prejudice against the trained nurse, a remnant of the old feeling that paid services cannot be substituted for family care and solicitude, and these sentiments are exceptional. She has now appropriated a new field—namely, the ground formerly occupied by the companion. "A trained nurse can read to me and post me up on current events, and advise me on the management of my household just as well as a mere companion," testifies a woman able to indulge in luxuries. "She looks after my health and bodily comfort as well, and outranks the companion in every way."

"What do I think the best equipment for a trained nurse?" repeated a physician, when asked to talk on the subject. "I should say that tact, far and away, the essential requisite for a nurse may be said to understand her materia medica, and every other text-book; she may be light of foot, deft of touch, and soft of voice, and possess many other delightful qualities, but if she lacks tact she will never be successful. Here is an instance: I sent a young woman to an up-town house to nurse a case where an operation had to be performed. She was intelligent, of pleasing appearance, and, I thought, just what I wanted for the right place. She rendered acceptable service during the operation, and made her work to do well. The next day I had to dismiss her, and why? Because, there is a knotting in her hair, and she is unable to appreciate the anxiety of the patient's family. She went out to get a breath of fresh air, remained nearly three hours, and when I made my afternoon visit I found the patient's mother almost in hysterics, and the nurse was gone, and the feeling that there was no one to take any responsibility off of her shoulders. There was no reason for the nervousness; everything was going on right. The nurse was dismissed, but she had not been over twenty-four hours in the house, and she would not have left the premises at all on the day after the operation. There has never been a training-school yet that could teach that sort of sense."

ALL SORTS OF NURSES. "How many kinds of nurses have we? All sorts of them. There are thousands in the profession now. The term of training has been purposely lengthened from two years to three, in order to prevent what may be termed an over-supply of nurses. The supply of nurses will exceed the demand, if the training-schools keep on turning out such large classes. In my judgment, the ranks of really first-class nurses are being rapidly depleted, and the term of the list is the nurse who loves her profession for its own sake, and whose natural capability would have found vent whether she had training or not. This kind of nurse is precious, and every nurse who is working for money does well, also, provided she has exceptional intelligence, and a comprehension of the fact that only by a faithful discharge of her duties will she get the most credit for her skill and successful career stands in honor to her patients in the stead of the genuine interest that the born nurse displays. There is always a proportion of indifferent nurses, those who are content with the money, and who have no other vocation. Last in the list are those who go into nursing for the excitement of the thing."

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST. "The excitement! Yes, say a young woman lives in the interior town, where things move along slowly, or rather, don't move at all, and she craves a more stimulating existence. She thinks over her caparisons and limitations, and she feels that she is an acceptable probationer, she will be taken on at the big City Hospital, and not only get her living, but be paid a stipend besides. It goes down to the hospital, and she will be a nurse of young doctors there, and a lot of girls, and I'll have a little fund accumulated in with the work. It is needless to say that, although she may disagreeables that fall to the probationer's share, she seldom is heard of in nursing after graduation. It is for a month or more that the probationer's trial is made, and it is contrived for the survival of the fittest. The greatest trouble that the governors and matrons have to contend with in the hospitals is the craving for excitement on the part of the young nurses. That is why, when the nurses give a ball or a reception, the doctors in the hospital are invited to give a mixture of copper and aluminum in the proportion of 90 to 10. It is regarded as a precious metal, and the young nurses will in time supersede forgings made of the other special bronzes. The aluminum bronze containing from 7 to 10 per cent. of aluminum, alloyed with copper, has the property which has been found to give the best results as to strength, small cast bars having shown an ultimate tensile strength of forty-four tons per square inch, with an elastic limit of 15 tons, and a elongation of 10 per cent. still better results are obtained with rolled bars. It is the least corrodible of the copper alloys, and is said to have the valuable quality of withstanding a high temperature without loss of strength, being also somewhat lighter than the other bronzes, the supposition is that it will become the most important of all; but as yet experience with its use has been quite limited."

PROGRESS IN TWENTY-THREE YEARS. It is interesting to hark back to the days when the trained nurse was an unknown quantity, or at best, an experiment. It is twenty-three years since my first class of nurses was graduated in New York. Previously the women imprisoned for reform were utilized as nurses in the city institutions—those who had been sent to the penitentiary for a year or more had a weakness for intoxicating beverages.

"Patients left to the tender mercies of these hapazard nurses had a time of it, and a doctor who had authority at that period. There was no surety that any prescribed stimulant or tonic ever reached its rightful destination, and so demoralized did things become that several times after a post-mortem examination had been held the women sent to clean up the room were found dead drunk on the floor in various attitudes. They had actually imbibed the alcohol in which the specimens had been placed for preservation. It was an enormity like that that prepared the way for the trained-nurse epoch."

"I will remember the first trained nurse that was introduced to my family. She was a lady much interested in hospital work. My aunt was ill. She was ill three months with pneumonia. The continuity of our family life that summer was constantly broken into by her need of nursing. First my mother would go and stay a week, then my cousin, then my cousin's sister-in-law, each and all returning completely fagged out. Occasionally a relative from New Brunswick or some other point would arrive on the

THE PIPE OF PEACE.

THIS THE HOWITZERS PUFFED WHILE TELLING WAR STORIES.

ENJOYABLE SMOKER LAST NIGHT.

The Jolly Artillerymen and Their Veteran Guests Made Merry and Were Beguiled with Entertaining and Historical Talks.

The members of the Richmond Howitzers, the jolliest crowd of artillerymen in the State, and, though young men, the heroes of the Pocahontas campaign, gave a smoker at their mess-table last night, and had as their guests the veteran Howitzers, who smelled in their four years of service slightly more powder than was used in the Pocahontas campaign. This, however, was their misfortune, rather than their fault, and the young Howitzers were delighted to have them as their guests, to show their admiration for their veterans, and to have a first-class oyster supper, which was served in the large drill-room on the second floor of the Armory. Two tables running the entire length of the long hall were prettily spread, and on them were served the choicest viands, to which full justice was done.

After the supper the young and old Howitzers, with cigars and pipes in their mouths and smiles on their faces, mingled together around tobacco-stained tables and were entertained by recitals of war-time experiences of the Howitzers.

MAJOR CARTER'S PAPER. Major Henry C. Carter was the first to talk to the Howitzers and their guests. He was introduced by Captain Hildner in a brief but ornate address, and, arising amid cheers, read from various documents a history of the Howitzers' war-time experiences. His remarks with the first gun fired at Bethel, traced the artillerymen through their flight, until at Appomattox they were forced to lay down their arms, and ceased fighting. The paper was written by Major Carter and was replete with humor and every laughable incident of the terrible four years was brought out in most delightful manner. There was a talk by Captain Hildner, who gave valuable information, setting forth the gallantry of the Confederate soldier and the wonderful fighting he did, frequently overcoming great odds and striking hard blows to the enemy in every engagement.

MAJOR STILES ON OLD HARBOR. When Major Carter concluded, Mr. Edwin J. Boshor gave a grandstand recital, which was highly entertaining. Major Robert Stiles was then introduced and gave a graphic description of the battle of the Clouds, dwelling particularly on the part played therein by the Howitzers' Battalion. In that fight Major Stiles said that the Howitzers occupied the most desperate position, and he depicted in realistic manner the awfulness of the struggle, and the gallantry of the Howitzers, who advanced upon them twenty-eight deep. The Major described the fight in its every detail, apparently not overlooking a single incident of the day. His talk was exceedingly interesting, and during the hour that he talked he had the absorbing and undivided attention of every man present. It was midnight when he took his seat, and when the applause that was accorded him died away the soldiers boys and their guests took their departure for home.

THOSE PRESENT. Among the guests present were Major Robert Stiles, Major Henry C. Carter, Mr. J. M. Fourqurean, Judge George L. Christian, Mr. James T. Gray, Mr. R. E. Almy, Rev. W. H. Smith, Mr. J. Thompson Brown, Mr. J. M. Gentry, Mr. C. D. Larus, Mr. D. O. Davis, Mr. R. S. Boshor, Mr. C. E. Wingo, Dr. J. W. Henson, Captain Beauregard Lorman, Mr. S. S. Patterson, Mr. W. L. White, Mr. E. J. Boshor, Mr. C. H. Starke, Colonel W. P. Smith, Mr. George Gibson, Mr. Thomas Strake, Mr. W. A. Barrett, Mr. A. J. Wray, Mr. George Wray, Mr. W. W. Miller, Mr. W. W. Parker, Mr. J. P. Fourqurean, Mr. E. J. Boshor, Mr. C. H. Starke, Mr. J. M. Gentry, Mr. C. D. Larus, Mr. D. O. Davis, Mr. R. S. Boshor, Mr. C. E. Wingo, Dr. J. W. Henson, Captain Beauregard Lorman, Mr. S. S. Patterson, Mr. W. L. White, Mr. E. J. Boshor, Mr. C. H. Starke, Colonel W. P. Smith, Mr. George Gibson, Mr. Thomas Strake, Mr. W. A. Barrett, Mr. A. J. Wray, Mr. George Wray, Mr. W. W. Miller, Mr. W. W. Parker, Mr. J. P. 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